

SIMPLICITY MARKS STYLISH COIFFURE

Pale Golden Brown Locks the Desire of Parisian Women at the Moment-- Beautiful Combs of Tortoise Shell or Jade--Marabout Stoles and Muffs to Be Very Fashionable This Winter

THIS winter the hair is to be very simply dressed. The outline of the headpiece is to be distinguished and dignified. For the moment women have done with absurd waves of curls and lengths of tinsel ribbons. They will have nothing to do with elaborate waves or stiff curls; everything must be, or look, natural; everything must be, as I have said, elegant and distinguished.

The hair is very lightly waved and drawn back from the forehead, quaint curls being drawn forward over the ears. At the back, low down, two handsome tortoise shell and diamond combs are introduced. On the top of the head the hair is arranged in loose puffs, which add height to the figure. These puffs are supported by very light, invisible frames covered with real hair.

No. 2 is one of those artistic coiffures beloved of the chic Parisiennes. The beautiful Mlle. Forzanne made this style popular a few months ago and now it is the favorite coiffure of some of the leading society women in Paris. In this case the hair is so lightly waved that it seems absolutely natural. It is drawn back from the face over a light frame of frizzette and a thin fringe, little more than a loose curl, is allowed to lie on the forehead.

This style of hair dressing is particularly effective for powdered hair. It also looks well when the hair is of a soft brown shade; for example, the pale golden brown hair which is the craze of the moment.

Every one is trying to obtain this particular shade by one method or another. Famous hair dressers are making frantic attempts to give this lovely tint to pale or red hair. Sometimes these attempts are for a moment crowned with success; more often a strong light shows up underlying tones of color which are far removed from the desired shade. In very truth, it must be admitted that only by a miracle can this particular shade of pale golden brown be imitated by art. It is one of those wonderful colors which nature sometimes bestows upon her favorite daughters and of which she alone possesses the secret.

The very latest haircomb is a lovely thing made of jade set in filigree silver and encircled with small rose diamonds. These combs are made in several different designs, large and important looking like a modified Spanish comb, small and flat, to hold the hair close to the head at the back, curved, with two prongs, to confine loose coils at either side.

On very dark hair these jade combs are exquisite. They also look exceedingly artistic in the pale golden brown hair of which I have just been speaking. The perfect green which belongs by right to jade is one of the most popular colors of the season. One finds it in chiffon, crepe de chine, satin and even velvet. Jade green has yellow lights running through it, and this is why these new jade combs are so lovely when ornamented with delicate filigree silver and sparkling diamonds.

Carved tortoise shell combs, such as those worn by Spanish dancers, are also in demand just now. These combs are not exaggeratedly large, but they seem large now that the hair is so simply dressed.

Marabout stoles and muffs will be fashionable this winter for girls and very young women. Some of the new models in marabout are amazingly picturesque and attractive. One stole and muff shown by a Paris dressmaker was in pure white marabout and the stole was so wide that it might almost be called a wrap. It was lined with the palest shell pink chiffon it is possible to imagine and this lining was finely ruffled all over.

The muff was an abnormally long barrel shape, narrow and with the ends drawn in with black velvet ribbons. This stole and muff would look ideally lovely if worn by a pretty girl in conjunction with a tailored suit of white cloth or serge and a flat blimmed hat covered with black velvet.

I saw a similar stole and muff made of natural brown marabout and lined with chiffon to match, and yet another which had a foundation of brown chiffon velvet and wide borders of brown marabout. In each case the muff was of the barrel order, with the ends drawn in by lengths of velvet ribbon.

I have already mentioned the quaint pippets and large muffs made of black velvet and ermine which were originally launched by Princess Pless and which have quickly become popular. These dainty items of the feminine toilet demand a specially smart or picturesque gown. They are in themselves so dressy that they cannot be worn with ordinary tailored suits.

For every day use a marabout set is much more useful, but for those who can afford luxuries the new, wide pippets in black chiffon velvet bordered with ermine are most charming. Granny muffs will be fashionable this winter, but not so fashionable as the peculiar barrel models just described.

The new stoles in fur, or fur mixed with velvet, are almost all wide and long, they are, in fact, very like the picturesque velvet stoles, with fringed ends, which were so fashionable two seasons ago. These stoles are very supple, that is an absolutely necessary quality, and when they are cleverly draped round the figure they form a sort of mantlet. Even in the depth of winter an ordinary tailored suit in serge or light cloth could be worn, if accompanied by one of these wrap stoles, and the general effect is quite delightful.

Black velvet bordered with black marabout is an excellent combination for a stole of this kind, but of course the prize for artistic perfection must be awarded to the stole and muff made of black velvet bordered with ermine, which I have just described.

Young girls will wear fascinating stoles and muffs made of soft, white wool and white marabout. I have seen some of these dainty sets shown in exclusive dressmaking establishments and I greatly admired them. As a rule

the soft, white material called molleton is used, but one stole and the muff were made of hand knitted material. The stitch was very close and the white wool particularly soft. Both stole and muff were bordered with pure white marabout and it would be impossible to picture a more charming ensemble.

And at the present time one fact in connection with breast fed babies may be worth noting, and that is that any distress, fright or great anxiety to the mother is apt to be reflected in the quality of the milk with consequent flatulence as a possible result in the babe. It is well to take the bull by the horns and find out the cause of the trouble at once and so be able to remove it. Of course, much may be done by modifying the mother's diet to help matters, and where any careless menus have been permitted satisfactory results can easily be gained in this way; also many aperients and other doses taken

by the mother have a deleterious effect on the child.

A common cause of flatulence both in breast fed and bottle fed babies is too frequent feeding; this results simply in additional food being taken before the last meal has been properly digested, with the result that there is always a residue of undigested food in the stomach. This causes fermentation and the formation of gas, and also, with breast fed babies especially, a too high proportion of curd, which may be trusted to cause indigestion infallibly.

On the same lines the overrichness or strength of the milk given in the bottle may be at fault, resulting again in large pieces of curd. This cause is easily seen by the presence of undigested curd in the motions, and this should always be looked for where colic and flatulence are present.

Another very frequent cause of the trouble is found in too large feeds; indeed, few people realize how very small is a baby's capacity in this particular, and only too many children have their digestions severely impaired by constant overdistention of the stomach. Too much sugar, again, is often the offender and care must be taken that only level teaspoonfuls, not heaped ones, are given and in older children the amount of sugar either in its elementary form or as sweets should be rigorously censored.

At this time of the year there is less chance of the cold feet which are a constant source of the trouble in winter, but their evil influence must not be overlooked.

In two of these particulars—the times of feeding and the quantities given—considerable moderation of opinion has taken place of recent years. Not so very long ago a baby was given its bottle as often as once an hour at first, although in no other country, nor here, in the old days, was anything like such frequent feeding suggested. It is now realized that a feed every two hours by day and three by night (the "day" counting from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.) is all that should be given for the first month, these intervals being lengthened more and more as the months pass, while no feeds between 11 P. M. and 5 A. M. should be given after the first six weeks or so. If the baby wakes and cries give it a little warm boiled water and see that its feet are warm—and that there are no starched frills worrying it!—but do not feed it. During the fourth and fifth month three hour intervals are the usual rule, and from then on to the ninth month three and a half hours, by which time the number of meals in the twenty-four hours has been decreased from ten to six, while the quantity of food has been correspondingly increased from one ounce to from six to eight ounces.

It is impossible of course to lay down anything like definite rules on the matter, for the difference in children, both of the amount of food they take and the strength they can assimilate, varies immensely. It must be remembered, however, where flatulence is a trouble that longer intervals will nearly always help matters, and that no matter how much one may be tempted to stop crying by hastening on a "feed," we are only increasing the cause of the trouble in obtaining apparent temporary alleviation for it. Indeed, many children who suffer much in this way have been known to benefit largely by even intervals of as long as four hours being arranged.

The very small amount which a child can take should also be remembered, for there is undoubtedly a tendency to give too large quantities in many quarters; it must be remembered, therefore, that only two tablespoonfuls is the capacity of a child when it is three days old (before which no real feeding at all is needed), and this increases quite slowly as the months pass. Under

very few ears are shown, and those only in brilliant for wear at night. Earrings do add years to one's appearance.

Artificial flowers are as popular as ever, and much more beautiful. So wonderfully are they made that it is necessary to feel them to realize the various shades of purple and geraniums in the exquisite reds and pinks, roses and heliotrope are the favorites of the moment, and are worn at the collar, breast or tucked into the waist, which ever is most becoming.

Cluny lace is at last being recognized for its beauty, as it should have been long ago, and is coming into its own as a trimming for gowns and blouses instead of lingerie and table decorations. Blouses are being made of white net hand tucked and profusely trimmed with it. Insertion, medallions and edging are all put on the one blouse. The effect is very dainty. Fllet lace is also popular. Entire blouses are being made of it, as well as handkerchiefs, linen or net trimmed in fllet.

Fans are very wonderful and are being used more every day. They are made with real ivory, mother of pearl, tortoise shell or amber sticks. Peacock feathers in their own gorgeous color, also black and white, and all white compose the tops of these fans, and are as long as eighteen inches in the centre, sloping to fourteen inches at the ends. Some are made of uncurled ostrich feathers, many two toned, such as purple and a delicate mauve, green and black, pink and gray, red shading to a lighter shade. Others are of stiff quills in some brilliant color. Black quills are made with amber sticks, yellow with tortoise shell, and the lighter pastel shades are usually combined with mother of pearl. All are very large, but so light as to be dainty and graceful.

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A beautiful but simple style of hair dressing which leaves the forehead bare and which shows the shape of the head at the back.

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no circumstances should this small capacity be overtaxed, for the walls of the stomach are of course elastic and so will become distended, with possibly far reaching untoward results. Where a young child suffers from flatulence and discomfort it is well to get definite instructions from the doctor as to the amount which should be given at each meal and adhere strictly to those instructions, for children vary immensely in this respect as in all others, and general rules or measurements are apt to be misleading.

There are one or two homely hints on the subject which may not come amiss.

In the first place the feeding by bottle should be made to reproduce that by the breast as much as possible, therefore the proper shaped bottle should be secured (though this is so universally done now that there is hardly need to mention it), and the bottle should be held slightly raised in the hand, thus giving the right direction. The milk, which must be brought to the right temperature (of course by placing it in very hot water and never by direct heating), must be placed in a warmed bottle and then tested with a thermometer, being 98.6 (or even 8) degrees to allow of its losing temperature in feeding. To avoid this to any danger, one degree the temperature should be brought up again during the feed by placing the bottle in a basin of hot water, the baby meanwhile being held over the nurse's left shoulder and having its back gently patted to expel any wind before continuing the meal. In this way quite a good time is spent in the feed—from fifteen to twenty minutes is a due amount of time—while the danger of cold drops at the end, such prolific causes of colic and flatulence, is avoided. To further safeguard this in cold weather it is a good thing to provide a little knitted or woolly cover or "muff" for the bottle, though this is hardly necessary at present.

PARIS NOTES.

LONG tortoise shell and amber—real, of course—handles and ferrules are being used on the newest shades and umbrellas. Sets of handle, ferrule and ten covers for ribs can now be bought, and are easily adjusted to any umbrella. They are expensive but beautiful, and certainly a bit out of the ordinary.

The popular writing paper of the moment is blue, a rather vivid shade. For letters a very large size, almost square, is used; for notes only correspondence cards are smart. The crest or monogram must be in the upper right hand corner, under it the address, while the telephone number is in the upper left hand corner. The smart color for the stamping is red on blue. A few ultra people are using red paper stamped in blue. All letters are now sealed with great care. The wax should be red if the paper is blue.

Earrings are quite out of fashion in Paris for day wear. One only sees them on English women now. Even in the shops frequented by tourists

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Big almond crop on the coast.

War makes high price for California yield.

LATER, CALIF. TO THE EUROPEAN war and absence of early frosts are responsible for a \$200,000 almond crop in the Antelope Valley this season.

It is estimated that 125 tons of nuts will be harvested.

Not less than 1,000 tons of almonds are grown annually in California, but 5,000 tons more are imported. The shortage of the latter, owing to the war, is responsible for the price of 20 cents a pound being paid by the Almond Growers' Association for this year's product.



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